(5) reservation for women in future allotment of land;

(6) measures for expeditious distribution of surplus ceiling land at present locked in litigation.

(c) Land being a State subject, State Governments were addressed for their views on the proposed programme, inclusion of any more items in it, methodology to be followed for its implementation, the likely problems to be faced and the estimated financial expenditure etc. While brief explanatory notes on each items were enclosed with the letter to State Governments, no advance action was suggested.

Recommendations on the Urban Poor

428. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1249 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th July, 1989 and state:

(a) when the Expert Group to analyse the nature, characteristics and dimensions of Urban Poverty and how to provide training and skill formation facilities and improved employment prospects for the urban poor was formed and who are its members;

(b) the State-wise success achieved as yet through the schemes of Urban Basic Services and Self Employment Programme for the Urban Poor; and

(c) what are the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation regarding the 'Problem of Urban poverty' and the outcome of the follow-up action on each recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) The information is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

(a) The Expert Group to analyse the nature, characteristics and dimensions of Urban Poverty was appointed on 25th May 1988 by the Planning Commission. The composition of the Group is as follows:—

1. Dr. Raja J. Chelliah, Member, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi. —Chairman
2. Shri O.P. Mathur, Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs, Delhi. —Member
3. Shri M.N. Buch, Director later substituted by Shri Fatehbir Bahadur, Director (Projects), National Centre of Human Settlement, Bhopal. —Member
4. Dr. Ashish Bose, Professor, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. —Member
5. Dr. P.K. Muttagi, Professor & Head of Urban Studies Unit Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. —Member
6. Dr. Amitabh Kundu, Director, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. —Member
7. Dr. (Mrs.) Indira Rajaraman, Professor of Economics and Social Sciences Areas, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. —Member

8. Prof. Mohit Bhattacharya, Adviser, Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies, Calcutta. —Member

9. Shri V. Kandaswamy, Formerly Senior Adviser to the Executive Director HABITAT. —Member

10. Shri D.M. Sukthankar, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Delhi (later substituted by Dr. Meera Papat). —Member

11. Dr. (Mrs.) R. Thamarajakshi, Adviser (Labour, Employment & Manpower), Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi (Later Substituted by Ms. Sheela Patel, SPARC, Bombay). —Member

12. Dr. Rakesh Mohan, Economic Adviser, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi. —Member

13. Shri S.S. Suryanarayanan, Joint Adviser (Labour & Employment) Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi. —Member

(b) (i) A statement showing the state-wise achievements under the Urban Basic Services Programme is at Annexure I [*See* Appendix CLII, Annexure No. 19].

(ii) The Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) was launched in September, 1986. The amount of assistance sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries covered so far are as under:—

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)
1986-87	116.14	3.41
1987-88	136.56	3.82
1988-89	135.42	3.44

(c) The main recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation regarding the 'Problem of Urban poverty' are as under:—

1. The amelioration of urban poverty should be accorded the same priority as that given to rural poverty.

2. Four lakh urban youth should be selected from poor households every year and trained in skills for which there is a demand.

3. Self-employment of the urban poor must be encouraged by an appropriate credit support programme.

4. Production and market support should be given to the self-employed urban poor.

5. City planning should be geared to providing shelter and sites for employment generation programmes. Local

bodies should be supported in their efforts to create special employment facilities, including worksheds for tiny manufacturers.

6. The shelter programme should be used to provide employment to the urban poor.

7. Wage employment for the urban poor should be provided through a programme for creation of such urban assets as water supply, drainage systems, land development, etc.

8. The public distribution system should be strengthened to meet the consumption requirements of the poor.

9. Community development should be the strategy for the improvement of the living conditions of the poor and an Urban Community Agency should be set up one at national level.

As a follow-up on these recommendations, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched in October, 1989 as a measure of employment generation for the urban poor. The scheme of Urban Basic Services is already under implementation since 1986-87.

Settlement of Old Industrial Disputes

483. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Disputes Tribunal and Labour Courts under the Delhi Administration had recently been instructed to settle old disputes as soon as possible and that no such disputes should be postponed further and also that early dates should be fixed therefor; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what criteria would be applied in determining old disputes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration is at present treating industrial disputes pending for 5 years or more as "old cases." In order to expedite the disposal of such cases, frequent review meetings are being held by the Secretary (Labour), Delhi Administration with the Presiding Officers of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals. The Presiding Officers have also been advised to give priority to old cases and grant short adjournment in case it is unavoildable. Besides, the Delhi Administration is also exploring the possibility of recourse to Lok Adalats for expediting disposal of long pending cases.

Accident of 8 Down Toofan Express near Mughalsarai

484. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the detials of the accident of 8 Down Toofan Express near Mughalsarai while going from New Delhi on November 1, 1989;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in the said accident;

(c) the cause of the accident; and

(d) the details of compensation provided to the kith and kin of the persons killed and to the injured persons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) On 1.11.89, while No. 3008 Dn. Udyan Abha Toofan Express was passing through Sakaldiha station of Eastern Railway, its engine and 10 coaches derailed. Of the 10 derailed coaches, 8 capsized.

(b) In this accident, 50 persons lost their lives while 66 persons sustained injuries including 43 grievous.

(c) The accident is being inquired into by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety.

(d) Claims of compensation are to be preferred to and decided by the Railway Claims Tribunal. However, an amount of Rs. 5,57,250/- has been paid as *ex-gratia* by the Railway Administration.